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Off For Boyland.

Ho! All aboard! A traveller
Sets sail from Babyland!
Before my eyes there comes a blur:
But still I kiss my hand,
And try to smile as off he goes,
My bonny, winsome boy!
Yes, *bon voyage*! God only knows
How much I wish thee joy.

Oh, tell me, have you heard of him?
He wore a sailor's hat
All silver-corded round the brim,
And—stranger e'en than that—
A wondrous suit of navy blue,
With pockets deep and wide;
Oh, tell me, sailors, tell me true,
How fares he on the tide?

We've now no baby in the house,
'Twas but this very morn
He doffed his dainty, 'broidered blouse,
With shirts of snowy-lawn;
And shook a mass of silken curls
From off his sunny brow;
They fretted him—"so like a girl's,"
Mamma can have them now.

He owned a bran-new pocket book,
But that he could not find;
A knife and string was all he took,
What did he leave behind?
A heap of blocks with letters gay,
And here and there a toy;
I cannot pick them up to-day,
My heart is with my boy.

Ho! Ship ahoy! At boyhood's town
Cast anchor strong and deep.
What! Tears upon this little gown,
Left for mamma to keep?
Weep not, but smile; for through the air
A merry message rings—
"Just sell it to the rag-man there;
I've done with baby things!"

SELWYN SEAFORD'S WARD.

Mr. Seaford was opening his morning mail. The letter-tray was always well filled, for Mr. Selwyn Seaford was one of those pleasant, good-looking, easy-tempered bachelors who have, as the saying goes, "hosts of friends."

Perfumed invitations to lawn-tennis breakfasts and archery teas; confidental little notes from young ladies who were in dispair about masquerade costumes; commissions from pretty young matrons regarding zephyr worsted and Languedoc lace; long letters from chamois shooting friends among the Bavarian Alps, and chatty epistles from *attaches* at Paris and Vienna—this was what formed the staple of his correspondence. And at the very bottom lay a black-edged missive, bearing the stamp of "Long Branch."

Slowly Mr. Seaford broke the seal—slowly he read it over.

"So poor Fulton is dead at last," was his first thought. "But, by Jove! it's rather cool of him to leave me his daughter to educate and bring up, seeing that we are neither relations nor connections. It is true that he was my college friend; but there were plenty of others with whom he was far more intimate. A *girl*—here in my bachelor den! What on earth was poor Fulton thinking of?"

The first idea was that he would entirely abjure the bequest; the second, a superstitious feeling that he *could* not.

"Pshaw!" said Selwyn Seaford, tugging fiercely at his brown, silk soft moustache. "Governess, music-lessons, chocolate caramels—all that sort of thing. It will turn my quiet home into a regular carnival; but I don't see that there's any evading it."

He got up and pushed his letters away, and walked through the house, surveying the various apartments.

"Yes," he mused, "by giving up my cabinet-room and changing my library, I can manage to spare quite a respectable suit of apartments. Of course, I shall have to invite old Aunt Balestierre to come and live with me, to play propriety. It will be the old story of ward and guardian over again. She will probably fall in love with me, or I with her, and there'll be the dence and all to pay. Why on earth couldn't Fulton have lived long enough to bring up his own daughter?"

But Selwyn Seaford was thoroughly conscientious, and, once convinced that it was his duty to receive Diana Fulton into his house, he lost no time in telegraphing to Aunt Balestierre, preparing the pretty suit of rooms, and hastening down to Long Branch.

"Yes," the polite-hotel clerk told him, "Miss Fulton was on the beach—she spent most of her time there" ("Sentimental, I suppose," thought Seaford, with a grimace")—"with her maid." ("Oh, a maid into the bargan—a French flirt, to carry notes on the sly and foster all kinds of intrigues," inwardly groaned our hero.) "Would the gentleman step that way, or should he, the clerk, send a porter down?"

Mr. Seaford preferred to walk down himself—and presently he found himself standing on the shores of the sounding sea, waiting for the conclusion of a brisk but scientific encounter between a little girl of six and her nurse, before he should inquire his way to the Point Breeze sands.

The little girl was small, but desperate. She writhed herself like a serpent about her attendant's anckles, bit, scratched, and finally settled matters by flinging a handful of sand into the nurse's eyes.

"There!" said she, panting, lovely and venomous. "*Now* will you let me alone?"

"Well, I never!" sputtered the woman. "And your new silk stockings all salt water, and your elegant black satin ruined—clean ruined, miss?"

"I don't care!" screamed the child. "I don't! I don't! I don't! I'll run away and drown myself, so *there*, now!"

"Come back, Miss Di, there's a jewel," coaxed the stout Milesian, wiping the sand out of her blunt features. "Come back, and—"

But here Mr. Seaford stepped forward.

"My good woman," said he, "will you tell me that child's name? Miss Diana Fulton? Indeed!"

And this little, black-browed vixen with the mane of tangled, jetty hair, the slim, serpent like figure, the flushed, angry face, was the queenly orphan he had pictured as a young lady just ready to be launched into society.

Involuntarily his heart gave a great throb of relief.

"Come here, you little gipsy!" said he. "or I will whistle to the biggest shark off the coast to come and eat you up!"

He held out his hand with a smile. Gradually the frown faded out from the olive forehead, and without hesitation the small Diana accepted his overtures.

"Oh, I know!" said she. "You're old Bachelor Seaford!"

"Laws, miss!" gasped the scandalized maid.

"Exactly," said Mr. Seaford, gravely.

"Then it's all right," said Diana. "Papa said you would take care of me. Couldn't we go onto the Iron Pier and see the Punch-and Judy show now?"

Aunt Balestierre could hardly believe the testimony of her double eye-glasses when Miss Diana skipped into the room with a doll in one hand and a package of candies in the other.

"I do declare," said the *enfant terrible*, "here's and old lady who is just like the ugly old witch in my fairy-book! Is she your grandmother, Mr. Seaford?"

"Grandmother!" gasped Aunt Balestierre.

But she was a sensible old soul, and recognized the truth of Di's description.

At the end of the first week, however, Di was found to have wrought a terrible devastation. The precise butler gave warning, the housekeeper shed tears over her pillaged preserve-closet, the old Sevres china had been used for a dool's tea-set, and windows and a *bisque* statuette of Psyche were broken, and a bottle of ink had been upset on the pale-blue moquette carpet of the drawing-room.

"What *shall* we do?" cried Aunt Balestierre, in dismay.

Mr. Seaford smiled. The elf amused him, after her quaint, stormy fashion.

"She is only a child," said he.

"But *such* a child!" said Aunt Balestierre.

"Let her stay here," said Mr. Seaford. "She'll improve with age."

So Diana Fulton stayed, and queened it over the little household, apparently quite unaware that her slender inheritance was insufficient to pay a tithe of her daily expenses. The boundless possibilities of youth were hers—the sunshine of a cheerful spirit, and a quick imagination—and she seemed perfectly happy where she was. Affectionate, impetuous, frank and willful, even Aunt Balestierre could not but be fond of her, after a little.

And then, just as (to use Diana's own words) "they were all so happy together," came the news of an insurrection among Selwyn Seaford's West India coffee plantations, and his presence was required immediately on the spot.

"I shall probably return in three months," he said. "Or four, at the latest."

"Oh, Mr. Seaford!" sobbed Diana, clinging around him, "can't I go, too—I and Aunt Balestierre?"

"Pshaw, pet, pshaw!" said Seaford, more moved than he cared to evince. "Why, I shall be back before you have had time to miss me!"

When Mr. Seaford spoke the hopeful words, he never dreamed that twelve long years would elapse before he returned, broken down in health, with hair prematurely whitened and fortune considerably lessened, from the West India plantations. But good Aunt Balestierre was there to welcome him, and Di also.

Diana, grown into a royally beautiful young creature, slim, stately, deer-eyed, with a color like roses and lillies, and an unconscious grace in every motion! Mr. Seaford sighed when he saw her. Never, until then, had he realized what an old man he was getting to be—old, even for fifty-one years.

Some people are young of their age; but he—even the years and months seemed to have a special spite against *him!*

"Yes," said Aunt Balestierre, looking triumphantly at Di, "she's quite a woman now. And she has had two offers—two *good* offers, mind, Selwyn! I was quite vexed at her for refusing young Poole, who had a quarter of a million of his own."

"How is this, little girl?" asked Mr. Seaford.

"I didn't care for him," said Diana, simply.

"But you must marry some time," urged Mrs. Balestierre, piteously.

"I don't see the necessity of it," retorted the girl.

Mr. Seaford said nothing just then; but he spoke to Diana, in his capacity of guardian, a few days afterward.

"My dear child," said he, gently, you are a young lady now, and you have your future to look to. I should like to see you settled in a home of your own before I die, and"—

"Oh, Mr. Seaford," passionately interrupted Diana, "don't talk so!"

He smiled sadly.

"In fact, my dear," said he, "you are now exactly what I fancied you to be, twelve years ago, when first I heard that your poor father was gone. I was sitting, I remember, in this very room, opening my letters, and I imagined you to be a tall young woman, with whom I should fall in love"—at this, Di laughed and blushed exquisitely—"or who might perhaps, fall in love with me. You see, my pet, I was twelve years younger then; and now I am reluctantly compelled to acknowledge to myself that all that remains to me is to play the part of the old father on the stage, and deliver you over to some handsome young lover's care."

He spoke lightly, but there was an undertone of deep sadness in his voice.

Diana came and perched herself on the arm of the pillowed chair in which he was reclining.

But I don't want any handsome young lover," said she. "Oh, Mr. Seaford—dear guardy, as I used to call you—can't the old times come back again?"

"Ah, little Di," he said mournfully, "old times never do come back."

"But they must—but they shall!" cried the girl, with energy. "Now shut your eyes—now fancy yourself opening your letters. *Could* you fall in love with me, guardy?" holding her hand playfully over his eyes. "Because—because the last half of your prediction has come true. I *have* fallen in love with you. There—now I have told it all!"

And then Diana slipped down to her knees on the floor, and hid her burning face on his arm, as he sat there among the pillows.

What did Selwyn Seaford answer? He could answer nothing just at first. He was like the pearl-seeker, who, coming toilsomely home after a hopeless day of failures, suddenly discovers a pure pearl lying at his feet, his own, and his only.

"Di," said he, faintly, "I am old enough to be your father."

"You are just old enough to be my husband," she saucily retorted.

"And I have but half of what little fortune I originally possessed."

"In my eyes," said Diana, gravely, "you are a rich man. But tell me, first, one thing"—

"Well?"

"Do you love me?"

"My little love, I cannot remember when I have *not* loved you!"

"Very well," said Di, "then it's all settled. We are engaged."

Mr. Seaford never would have dared to ask Diana Fulton for the treasure of her love; but now, that he knew it was his, it represented to him an earthly paradise. And Aunt Balestierre said she couldn't understand it at all.

"But if Seaford and Diana are pleased *I* am!" she said.

So the adopted daughter became the dear and cherished wife!

Curiosities of Earthworms

Earthworms do not appear sensible to light in any considerable degree; it is possible they have no organs or sense of a visual kind. If any one will test this, let him go quietly at night with a lighted candle and note the worms, especially the big ones, projected halfway from out of their caves seeking for food. Of the sudden access of light they take no notice, but touch them ever so lightly and they recede as though electrified. They are also very sensible to sound; the rapidity with which they flee from the approach of a mole tells that. Whilst worms seem insensible to light, they appear to be highly sensitive to heat, for several hours after sunrise the grass or grounds may be strewn with worms, for purposes of reproduction, food, fresh burrows, etc. As soon however, as the heat of the sun directly hits them they disappear almost as quickly as when excited by sound. I am however, somewhat sceptical about worms hearing. You may talk pretty loudly over earthworms enjoying their dew-bath on your smooth lawn on a summer morning, and they will take no notice; but a heavy footfall, or the dropping of a stone, or a crumb almost, on the ground itself, sends them back to earth as electrified. Still, they may retreat not because they hear the sound, but felt it in the vibration of the earth, I was standing near a heap of rubbish, I saw a large worm suddenly issue from the heap in an excited condition, I was puzzled to ascertain what this meant, when almost immediately, but not before the worm had advanced a foot, I saw a cock-tailed beetle come up out of the hole, whence this worm appeared; he held up his head and appeared to be snuffing and looking about; as the worm had disappeared he began to make casts first on one side and then on the other. I heard no tongue, as he appeared more like the pointer than the hound. After he had gone about two feet in the worm's direction, he gave it up as a bad job, and returned evidently in disgust if I might judge from the state of his tale, back to his hole. Now, the reason why he could not smell out the worm was because it had gone over the hedges of some dry leaves which could not hold the scent. It is a common thing for these beetles to eat earthworms.

Having occasion some years since to skin an orchard and lower the ground, a layer of chalk had been applied to the surface about fifteen years before was found at a depth of a foot or more from the surface, as far as I recollect, making due allowance for a slight sinking by the specific gravity of the chalk, here was a creation of a new soil that seemed almost incredible, making every allowance for the decomposition of herbage and the work of the worms combined.—*London Gardener's Chronicle.*

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Fashion Notes.

Button gloves are no longe fashionable.

Feather turdans bid fair to be much worn.

The new colors are many of them copied from antique porcelain.

Diadem wreaths for the hair will certainly be worn with ball toilets.

Moire brocade in stippled stripes is the high novelty of the season.

Red and green are again used in combination in fashionable toilets.

English pheasant feather predominate among feather trimmings in millinery; ostrich plumes and tips are also very popular.

Harper's Bazar predicts that black will be almost a street uniform this winter, so greatly will it preponderate over every other color.

An entirely new thing in brocades is cream-white satin with brocade figures representing peacocks, whose wide-spread plumage glitters with tinsel threads.

The flowers in millinery are of plush and silk, with plush leaves. Roses, chrysanthemums, pansies and nasturtions are favorite models and come in natural colors.

Worth believes in matching things. When he sent out a gown with the borders of its draperies cut it into tongues, he puts scalloped frills into the throat and wrists.

A new model for a mourning collar is of fine plaited batiste, and is so wide that it might almost be called a cap. It forms a double standing ruffle about the neck, and is fastened by a piece of ribbon tied in front.

A new thing in bridal garniture is the combination of locust flowers and the conventional orange blossom. The folage of both the locust and the orange is used with the flowers in these garnitures.

Cloak clasps made of Roman glod and clapis lazuli are very fashionable. The stone is of a dark blue color, mottled with brown, and it is from this that the much valued pigment called ultramarine is made.

Costly Weddings.

Getting married in New York, that is getting married in anything like style—costs money. A writer who has given the matter considerable study announces that in the city named a wedding of 1,000 guest, with ushers and bridesmaids, exclusive of bridal dress and trousseau, range anywhere between $1,500 and $3,500. A thoughtful father is said to have recently put his intended son-in-law up to eloping with his daughter on the express grounds of economy. It is better to slide out into the rural districts where $2 will amply requite a justice of the peace for tying the knot just as securely as it can be tied by a priest in clerical robes. It isn't near so much trouble, either, to do this as it is to handle a large party of white-kidded citizens of both sexes.

Origin of an Arab Proverb.

The proverbs of a people are often illustrated by or take their rise in stories of a humorns character, and Arab proverbs are no exception to this rule. Here, says a contemporary, is an instance. There was a certain shoemaker named Honein, and an Arab came to purchase a pair of shoes at his shop. The usual bargaining begun, the cobbler asked twice the proper price and the Bedouin offering half; the son of the Desert, however, was impatient, and, before the proper mean had been arrived at, gave up the game of haggling, and went off in high dudgeon. Houein resolved on revenge, and, hurrying forward on the road where he knew the Arab would have to pass, he threw down one of the shoes. Presently the Arab came up, and, seeing the shoe, said to himself: "How like this is to one of Honein's shoes! If the other were but with it I would take them." Honein had meanwhile gone on further still and thrown down the other shoe, hiding himself close by to watch the fun. When the Desert Arab came to the shoe, he regretted having left the first, but, tying up his camel, went forth to fetch it. Honein at once mounted and rode off home, well satisfied with the exchange of a camel for a pair shoes. When the Arab returned on foot to his tribe and they asked him what he had brought from his journey, he replied, "I have brought back nothing but Honein's shoes." And the saying became proverbial for a bootless errand.

The Trunk of Trees.

Recent Botanical research has shown that the trunks of trees undergo daily changes in diameter. From early morning to early afternoon there is a regular diminution till the minimum is reached, when the process is reversed, and the maximum diameter is attained at the time of twilight; then comes a diminution, to be succeeded by an increase about dawn—an increase more marked than that in the evening. Variations in diameter are believed to coincide with the variations of tension, but they are shown to be inverse to the temperature, the maximum of the one corresponding roughly to the maximum of the other and so on. In connection with these investigations it may be remarked that the hight of a man is greater in the morning than in the afternoon, and again that other indulgences being suspended, the barometer is higher in the morning than in the afternoon.

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

Europe has now a population of 315,920,000 inhabitants, Asia 834,707,000, Africa 205,679,000, America 95,405,000, Australia and Polynesia 431,000, the Polar regions 82,000, giving a total of 1,455,923,000.

Henry Murat, once called Count of Colorado, because he was a several-millionaire and the leader of fashion in the West, is in Denver, and is so reduced that he often seeks the hospitality of a hay-mow for a night's lodging.

If the English language were divided into one hundred parts, sixty would be Saxon, thirty would be Latin, including, of course, the Latin that has come to us through the French, and five parts Greek.

A sheep dairy for the manufacture of cheese has been started at Chattanooga, Tenn. Sheep cheese is a popular article of food in Austria, and this enterprise, beginning with 1000 sheep, is under the management of an Austrian.

Farmers along the Carson River, in Nevada, are said to be troubled with porcupines. These intelligent animals are said to dig up the potatoes and roll on them until they can walk off to the hills with a peck or so of the tubers on their quills. Melons disappear in the same way.

After the overthrow by an earthquake of the Colosus at Rhodes, the fragments remained scattered on the ground for nine hundred years; for the inhabitants alleged that they had been forbidden by an oracle to raise it. When the Saracens became masters of the island, the brass was sold to a Jewish merchant, who loaded nine hundred camels with it.

In Alaska, northwest of Behring Strait, alternate layers of ice and soil are found in the cliffs bordering the ocean. In the face of the precipice is, first, a surface of solid ice; upon this foundation is a layer of soil two or three feet thick, and bearing luxuriant vegetation; a little beyond this the bank rises again by a second layer of ice, on which rests soil, yielding, like the first, a vegetable growth.

Preparing Peanuts for Market.

Peanuts to be prepared for the market are placed in a large cylinder, from which they enter the brushes, where every nut receives fifteen feet of a brushing before it becomes free. They are dropped on an endless belt, passing along at the rate of four miles an hour. On each side of the belt stand girls, and as the nuts fall on the belt the girls, with a quick motion of the hand, pick out all the poor-looking nuts, allowing only the best to pass the crucible. Those that do pass drop into bags on the floor below. When the bag is filled it is sewed up and branded as "cocks," with the figure of a rooster prominent on its sides. The peas caught by the girls are thrown to one side, again picked over and the best singled out, bagged and branded as "ships." These are as fine a nut as the first for eating, but in shape and color do not compare with the "cocks." The third grade is branded as "eagles." These are picked out of the cullings of "cocks" and "ships." The cullings that are left from the "eagles" are bagged, sent to the top story, and what little meat is in them is shaken out by a patent sheller. The nuts being shelled by this new process, the meat drops in bags below, free from dust or dirt of any kind, and is then shipped in two hundred pound sacks to the North, where it is bought by the confectioners for the purpose of making taffy, or peanut candy. It may here be stated that a peculiar kind of oil is extracted from the meat of the nut, and in this specialty a large trade is done among the wholesale druggists. There is nothing wasted, for even shells are made useful. They are packed in sacks and sold to stable-keepers for horse-bedding, and a very healthy bed they make.

Great Things.

The greatest cataract in the world is the Falls of Niagara; the largest cavern, the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky; the largest river, the Mississippi—4,000 miles in extent; the largest valley, that of the Mississippi—its area 5,000,000 square miles; the greatest city park, that of Philadelphia, containing 2,700 acres; the greatest grain port, Chicago; the biggest lake, Lake Superior; the longest railroad, the Pacific Railroad—over 3,000 miles in extent. The most huge mass of solid iron is Pilot Knob of Missouri—height, 250 feet circumference, two miles; the best specimen of architecture, Girard College, Philadelphia; the largest acqueduct, the Croton of New York, length, forty and one-half miles, cost $12,500,000; the longest bridge, the elevated railroad in Third avenue, New York; it extends from the Battery to the Harlem River—the whole length of the eastern side of the Manhattan Island—seven miles long, or nearly 40,000 yards. The longest bridge over water, however, will be that now being constructed in Russia over the Volga, at a point where the river is nearly four miles wide. The most extensive deposits of anthracite coal are in Pennsylvania.

The Shah of Persia lately underwent the operation of having a tooth extracted. Prayers for his safe passage through the ordeal were offered up in the mosques, and he made his will and took an affectionate farewell of all his wives. Happily, however, he survived the pain and his faithful subjects showed their thankfulness by sending him congratulatory offerings amounting to not less than 3,000 ducats.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Twenty-four brandy distilleries have gone into operation in Los Angeles county, California.

A leading Chicago builder calculates that 2,000,000 bricks are being laid every day in Chicago.

There is in the Paris electrical exhibition an induction coil capable of giving a spark 42 inches long and piercing a block of glass six inches thick.

A Southern journal says this year's rice crop in the Gulf States will reach one hundred and fifty million bushels. it is predicted that the rice industry will soon rival that of sugar growing in Louisiana.

Five hundred thousand tons is said to be the annual production of coffee. There is probably ten times that amount consumed, through the aid and comfort afforded by chickory, beans, peas and similar seductive adulterants.

A hornet's nest is said to be the best polisher in the world for glass lenses. But you want to do your polishing when the hornet is not around to help you. For what shall it profit a man if he polish a thousand glass lenses in one day, and one hornet catch him at it?

The use of the American word "caucus" is becoming common in England, and the London newspapers are puzzled over its derivation. It is said to come from "caulkers' meetings," held by Boston shipyard employees in ante-Revolutionary times. All conferences to arrange for concerted political action were soon called "caulkers" and in time the term became "caucus."

An exhibition is in progress in London showing the career of the straw hat from the field to the fashionable store. The workers are all from the Luton Beds, a town of 25,000 people, of whom it is computed that 24,000 are in some way or other connected with the straw trade. The business of Luton dates from 1605, when a colony of straw plaiters, who had emigrated from Lorraine to Scotland, settled at Luton in view of the superior straw raised in the district. A particular sort of knife is used in spliting straw was invented by one of the French prisoners detained in England early in the century.

The Presidents.

1. George Washington, of Virginia, born February 22, 1732; elected Commander-in-Chief of the Continental army in 1775; first inaugurated as President in the city of New York, April 30, 1789; second inauguration in 1793; died December 14, 1799, aged sixty-eight years.

2. John Adams, of Massachusetts, born in 1735; inaugurated March 4, 1797; died July 4, 1826, aged ninety years.

3. Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, born in 1743; first inaugurated in Washington in 1801; second inauguration in 1805; died 4th July, 1826, aged eighty two years.

4. James Madison, of Virginia, born in 1751; first inaugurated in 1809; second inauguration in 1813; died 1837, aged eighty-five years.

5. James Monroe, of Virginia, born in 1750: first inaugurated in 1717; died in 1831, aged seventy-two years.

6. John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, born in 1767; inaugurated in 1825; died in 1848, aged eighty-one years.

7. Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, born 1767; first inaugurated in 1829; 1833; died in 1845, aged seventy-eight years.

8. Martin Van Buren, of New York, born in 1782; inaugurated in 1837; died in 1862, aged eighty years.

9. William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, born in 1773; inaugurated in 1841; died in office, April, 1841, aged sixty-eight years.

10. John Tyler, of Virginia, born in 1790; elected Vice-President, and inaugurated as President in April, 1841; died in 1862, aged seventy-two years.

11. James K. Polk, of Tennessee, born 1795; inaugurated in 1845; died in 1849, aged fifty-four years.

12. Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana, born in 1784; inaugurated in 1849; died in office in 1850, aged sixty-six years.

13. Millard Fillmore, of New York, born in 1800; elected Vice-President in 1848, and inaugurated as President on the death of General Taylor in 1850; died March 8, 1874, aged seventy-four years.

14. Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, born in 1804; inaugurated 1853; died in 1869, aged sixty years.

15. James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, born in 1791; inaugurated in died in 1864, aged seventy years.

16. Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, born 1809; first inauguration in 1861; second inauguration in 1865; assassinated April 14, 1865, aged fifty-six years.

17. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, born in 1808; elected Vice-President, and inaugurated as President, in April, 1865; died July 31, 1875, aged sixty-seven years.

18. Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois, born in 1822, first inauguration in 1869; second inauguration in 1873; term expired 4th March, 1877.

19. Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, born in 1824; inaugurated in March, 1877; term expired March 4, 1881.

20. James A. Garfield inaugurated March 4, 1881; assassinated July 2, 1881; died September 19, 1881.

21. Chester A. Arthur inaugurated September 20, 1881; still in office.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1881.

Subscribers finding this paragraph marked will understand that their subscriptions have expired, and unless they promptly renew the paper will be discontinued to their address.

GEN. GRANT'S letter to Col. J. D. Brady is proving a most effective campaign document in Virginia.

ANOTHER recruit to the ranks of colored journalism—the Knoxville *Bulletin*, W. F. Yardley, editor, R. N. Jackson, Secretary and Treasurer. $1 per annum. May it defend the cause as a veteran.

TWO prominent appointments to colored men were made this week by President Arthur—Judge Gibbs as receiver of the land office in Arkansas, and Jacques A. Gla as Surveyor General for the district of Louisiana.

WERE the colored people of this District to be consulted as to their choice for one of the Commissionerships they would award the position to M. M. Holland as one who, by his zeal, energy and integrity, has shown himself worthy of exercising the greatest trust.

WE acknowledge the receipt of a complimentary invitation to the Third Annual Exhibition of the Industrial Fair Association of Alabama, to take place at Montgomery, Ala., November 15, 16, 17 and 18. We trust the Exhibition will be a complete success.

THE Third Annual Exhibition of the North Carolina Industriar Association takes place at Raleigh, N. C., beginning Nov. 1 and ending on the 6th. The former exhibitions have attracted general notice, and we trust that this will eclipse all former efforts. We are sorry that we cannot attend.

THE teachers' library at the Sumner School is still locked up, while many minds are starved for lack of the proper nourishment. If it is not intended to use the library it would be well to put up the books at auction. If the teachers are kept too busy to read, many of the advanced pupils will avail themselves of the privilege to read.

MR. WILLIAMS' BOOK.

We are requested to publish the following, and to request friendly papers to copy:

Columbus, O., Oct. 21, 1881.

DEAR SIR:—I am writing the *History of the Colored People in America, from* 1620 to 1880; *Negroes as Slaves, as Soldiers and as Citizens.* I would feel myself under many obligations for any information you may be able to give upon the following subjects:

1. Have you any documents upon the reconstruction of your State after the war, and the Provisional Military Government preceding reconstruction?

2. Have you the printed journal or minutes of the convention that framed the new constitution of your State, when it came back into the Union?

3. Can you furnish me with the school reports of your State since the war?

4. Can you furnish me with the minutes of any Colored Church organization—any statistics as to the number of colored communicants in the Methodist and Baptist Churches; number of clergymen; number of church edifices and their value?

5. Can you let me have the number of schools, pupils and teachers among the colored people in your State?

6. As to the subject of vital statistics, what is your opinion—is the Negro dying out?

7. As to prison statistics—is the Negro ge erically a criminal, or an accidental convict? Give me all the information you can about the prison system in your State, and send me reports of the superintendent of your prisons.

8. What progress have the colored people of your State made in the accumulation of capital? Are they industrious and frugal? and what amount of tax do they pay upon personal and real property, and how much do they own?

9. Do you know of any colored artisans and skilled mechanics, how many of them and do they merit special mention?

10. What was the cause or causes of the exodus in your State, and what was its extent? And what influences has it had in allaying racial asperities?

11. What is the social condition of the Negro in your State, and what is the outlook for him?

12. Any documents loaned will be carefully handled and safely returned free of the cost of expressage, postage, etc., etc.

An early and specific reply will be gratefully received,

Fraternally yours,
GEO. W. WILLIAMS.

J. H. RAINEY.

We venture the assertion that no Republican member of Congress from the South has made a better record, take it all in all, than Mr. Rainey. Others may have been more brilliant in debate, but none have been more useful to their constituents and their country than he. The excellent manner in which he, as member of the Committee on Enrolled Bills, zealously watched the interests of legislation at a most critical time at the last hours of the session of 45th Congress, is an old story which will go down to history. Two years ago, in view of his service and because he had been the victim of tissue ballots, the Republicans in caucus complimented him with the nomination of Clerk of the House, and cast their solid vote for him, although they knew at the time that his election was a political impossibility. In a few weeks hence the Republicans will be called on to organize the House, for now they have a clear majority; and it will be interesting to note whether they will now support Mr. Rainey with the alacrity with which they nominated him and elect him, thus completing the worthy compliment they gave him a couple of years past, or look round for some other other candidate. Mr. Rainey will stand for the position—he is honest; he is capable; he is cordially supported by representative papers, especially in the West, and we look to see that support grow until it sweeps everything before it and carries him on to victory.

THE COTTON EXPOSITION.

There are certain ideas which are only accepted through the force of circumstances. Especially is this true of men in communities. One man may be compelled by another who has greater physical strength, to take a certain attitude, to do this or that; a number of individuals may be forced to comply with municipal law under the pains and penalties of punishment; but when this is desired for an entire people or a country, the case is far different. "Large bodies move slowly," and it is more convenient to move steadily along and in the track already worn, than to pioneer a new one through the wilderness or the desert.

For years we may pursue the beaten path, although it is not so direct as a new one within reach, but beyond sight. The landscape viewed from the latter may be more attractive, the journey more invigorating, yet, we go on "in the way the fathers trod"—content. After awhile we are placed on such an elevation that we can survey the whole prospect, compare the relaadvantages of each. Immediately we abandon the old stage coach for the Pullman parlor car, the sailing vessel for the fleet steamer.

The same is true in regard to progress. A nation, itself, in the rear guard may be neighboring to one in the van, without catching the spirit of progress, until some special movement quickens the course of its action and stimulates it to such effort as will place it abreast of its neighbor.

The World's Fair of 1851, its successors at Paris and Vienna in the Old World, and the Centennial at Philadelphia in the New, have contributed more largely to the propagation of new ideas in art and applied science than all other means combined—abolishing old methods and appliances and substituting new ones with lightning-like rapidity.

The Centennial will for many years mark an epoch in the commercial history of the world and note the dawn of new industries in our own land.

Aside from its patriotic results, the pecuniary benefits of this greatest of worlds' Fairs will far overbalance the expenditure of money made for site, buildings and expenses incident to the holding of such a magnificent undertaking, and the names of the projectors of the enterprise will go down to succeeding generations as benefactors worthy of a high place amid the nation's patriots.

The Southern Exposition now open at Atlanta, Ga., will do more for the development of the material resources of the South than all the Bureaus of Emigration ever conceived, and vastly more for real fraternity between the sections than all the party platforms that have ever been written. Originally designed for the benefit of cotton and manufactures, by calling attention to needed improvements in its preparation for market, by which the price would be enhanced, it has grown to be an international exhibit of the varied manufactures of the staple in general, and of the multitudinous undeveloped resources of the South in particular. One result, and the one anticipated, will be that more care will be used in the gathering of cotton, less sand and other foreign matters will be sent with it to market to lower its price, to the detriment of the producer; and another result will be the practical encouragement given to home manufactures, which have done so well in giving employment to a large class of the Southern population, in affording a profitable investment to the capitalist and furnishing the consumer with a staple article at reduced cost.

The establishment and spread of these manufactures in the South will diversify the industries of that section, open other fields of labor, create capital and produce such an industrial revival as the cotton States have never before experienced, contributing in every way to make the sections more and more homogeneous.

PERSONAL.

It is certainly a source of much gratification to us to learn of the appointment of Mr. G. H. Lane to the Postmastership at Edenton. Mr. Lane is a man of ability and will reflect credit upon the race he represents, though sable it be.

The editor of the "Denver Star," Mr. Lewis Price, is a candidate for County Commissioner on the Greenback Labor Ticket, at the earnest solicitation of a committee of prominent business men of that city.

Charles H. Langston, a brother of Hon. John M. Langston, Minister to Hayti, has been nominated by the Democrats for County Clerk of Lawrence County, Kan.

Rev. A. E. Dickinson, of the "Religious Herald," says: "There are 740,000 colored Baptists in the South. They give more in proportion to their ability than the whites. They have built churches without number, some of them quite costly, and they have given large sums to other good causes. There are 700 colored Baptists in the colleges of the South, preparing for the Baptist ministry."

In Memoriam.

Mrs. Mary E. B. Cary, after a long illness, which she bore with great fortitude, expired last Thursday morning, Oct. 20.

Mrs. Cary was born April 12, 1819, and was brought up under Quaker influence in a new England village, where she received quite a superior education. Out of the peculiar training which she received came that self-poise, thoughtfulness and reserve which were characteristics of her lifetime. In 1832 she was sent to the famous seminary established by Prudence Crandall in Conn. Shortly after this she was thrown in among and became a co-worker with such anti-slavery workers as Garrison, Abbie Kelly Foster, Wendell Phillips and Samuel J. May, with whom there was a life lo g friendship. She was engaged for several years as a teacher, and afterwards married Henry Bibb, the cel brated runaway slave. She took up her residence in Canada, where Mr. Bibb died a few years before the war, and subsequently she married Mr. Isaac N. Cary. She was proficient in wax work, painting and crayon drawing, being possessed with great taste, which was very well cultiva ed.

The funeral took place at noon last Saturday from her late residence, 821 14th street, and was conducted by Rev. Dr. Crummell and Rev. F. J. Grimke. The remains, which were quite life like, and natural, were encased in an elegant casket of black cloth and velvet, with handles and plate of silver. The floral contributions were very rich and profuse. The tribute of Dr. Crummell was exceedingly tender, hearty and eloquent. The interment took place at Graceland. The pall-bearers were Dr. A. T. Augusta, John A. Gray, William E. Matthews, Charles H. Peters, Isaac Landric and Robt. Parker.

The property of the deceased, we understand, has been left equally between her late husband and her adopted daughter, with a contingent reversionary interest to St. Phillip's Church, New York.

Write to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, No. 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets relating to the curative properties of her Vegetable Compound in all female complaints.

ISMARELLE ROGER.

BY "POTOMAC."

Concluded.

Twenty years roll by, and bring again the leafy months of June. In a rustic township within the domain of a truly rustic proprietor we again meet Ismarelle Roger. She has lost something of the impetuosity of her childhood. Her face is significant of lessons learned, and such lines as bereavement trace are visible in all its repose. Miss Roger is sitting by a window, low reaching, and lying in her lap a book and a knot of faded flowers. Her fingers are idly bruising a red rose, while her attention seems riveted upon the landscape west of her.

Presently, Colman Frees, a city nephew of farmer Siegel, came up the road and in at the gate. Seeing the grave, girlish face at the window he raised his hat and gave it greeting, and setting his broad shoulders against the apple tree that had stood sentinel to the farmer's sitting room window and door for forty years, his face, too, turned westward. Daylight already in shadowy sandals was flitting from knoll to hill top. The sun's rays were yet entangled in the tree tops, the wide air of evening redolent with the breath of flowers and illumined with a glory tender and golden.

"What a charming little nest this is out here among green hills and musical streams. We gentlemen from the city appreciate a month's rest in such a spot, I assure you. We cool and cleanse our cobweb brains and return to our treadmills invigorated."

"Yet you cannot do us full justice, for you have spent too much of your time at the other farm."

"Supposing we tramp together to-morrow and discover the beauties in the vicinity. I am daily looking for a friend whose love of nature very nearly outstrips mine; but I wish to familiarize myself somewhat with the country about here before he arrives. Miss Roger, have you always lived here?"

"O, no! my early home was a few miles out of Chicago. After father died mother and I went East to a relative of hers, and I was placed at a boarding school. Then mother died, leaving me with a few friends and a considerable fortune."

"A strange state of affairs," interrupted her listener.

"I repeat a *few friends*, Mr. Frees, acquaintances are not always friends. Of the value of money I hadn't the least idea, and before three years had passed I was one of the poorest girls in that school. I came out here and procured a district school, but it is drudgery, and I do not like drudgery. My money has flown, but I want my time. As it is, I must continually give my best activity to others; consequently each night my thoughts come home too tired to serve me."

"Or to brood over her circumstances. Pardon me, but I think so far it has been best thus. That is Hugh Miller you have there, is it not?"

Miss R. laid the volume in hand, and turning to a certain passage he read it aloud. As he finished, his fine eyes sought hers inquiringly.

"You see there is a thought here beneath the letter."

"Ah! Mr. Frees, why haven't you helped me before? But must each pearl be so dearly purchased?"

"Is it not enough that we need fear no random blows? But the gate clicks and here comes your friend Miss G.; so I will be excused." And he wandered off into the orchard.

The following morning after breakfast Ismarelle Roger stood upon the little porch waiting for her cavalier, equipped in dress and boots of stout material. The cavalier soon appeared, provided with basket and sketch book.

"Yes, I have trapped you for all day," he replied to the questioning eyes which fell on his basket.

The two sauntered out to the road and followed its picturesque winding.

"How much of quiet beauty there is let down around us. 'Calm and deep peace in this wide air.'"

"One finds here a calm of soul that is scarcely met with apart from nature in these days of hurrying fret, rattling wheels and general hurrah boys! You notice I presume that here in Oxford, as elsewhere, the rich and poor are met together. Isn't it strange that one Lord can be the maker of them all? It seems to me there are worlds between them. Why does fortune frown on one and smile on another? Why must one suffer above another, and some one stand always at one's elbow to tell them, "it is sent for your best good?" Why should one person's good "need so much harsher treatment than another's?"

Miss Roger sat down on a fallen tree and raised a very sober face to that of her companion.

"These whys and wherefores are the Devil's burrs, and they wound in the handling. You lounge in forbidden ground and they are ugly in their tenacity."

"You arn't like the rest of us; goodness, perhaps, comes naturally to you. Probably you are studying for the ministry."

"On the contrary, I am a lawyer, and as big an every day sinner as you ever laid eyes on. But I do not wish to be tedious, I assure you."

"O, don't stop, please. 'An every day sinner;' I am one. Yet, do you mean that one should think and act on a Christian's plane in all these trifles that swarm like gnats into every hour of the 24?"

"I mean that—yes."

"I couldn't do it if I tried, and I never tried. You are so sunshiny and so strong maybe you will get help if you ask it, but I—

'Oh, what shall I be at fifty,
Should nature keep me alive,
If I find the world so bitter
When I am but twenty five?'"

"One came into the world to take the bitterness out, and although we are in it we should not still be *of* it. But positively, Miss Roger, I shall not say a word more. I leave the conversation to bird, bee or squirrel. There is a fine fellow now—his loud chatter means trouble. Help is coming, hun," and Miss Roger and the lawyer hastened to investigate greyback's agitation.

With gladness of heart and laughter of lips this fair day passed with our ramblers. Then the Sabbath came with its benediction upon both, and after that the little teacher took up again her daily routine with a hidden sigh, and Colman Frees went off to the other farm. It was nearer the railroad station, and he daily looked for a friend. But on one golden afternoon he came back again and surprised Miss R., settling accounts in the parlor. Neither of them could ever tell how it came about, but in a half hour an old, old story was told. Ismarelle Roger raised her head in pained surprise and attempted a reply. Then she took from the table a book, and placing its open pages before Mr. Frees, traced with her pencil the following lines:

"That is the way with you men; yot don't understand us—you can not. When you have made up your minds, after thinking of this one and that one,—choosing, selecting, rejecting, comparing one with another, then you make known your desire, with abrupt and sudden avowal, and are offended and hurt, and indignant, perhaps, that a woman does not respond at once to a love that she never suspected—does not attain at a bound to the height to which you have been climbing. This is not right nor just; for surely a woman's affection is not a thing to be asked for and had for only the asking."

Colman Frees read the above in silence, and when he had finished, looked down into those clear, honest eyes uplifted to his. He spoke no word, nor did she, and after a moment he took his hat and departed as he had come. Miss. R. listened until the clatter of his horse's hoofs had died away far up the road, then locking herself into her room, cried herself to sleep as even large girls sometimes do.

Before the week ended Mr. Frees' friend arrived, and according to appointment, was brought over one noon to farmer Siegel's.

"Belle!" exclaimed the stranger, as Ismarelle entered the sitting room.

The startled girl turned shining eyes upon Mr. Frees.

"Your friend was mine long before you ever saw him, but I lost him. You have found us. O, Dirk!" and the speaker grasped a hand of each as she spoke.

Norfolk.

The indignation meeting of the colored citizens of Norfolk, Va., to consider the insult cast upon them by the white inhabitants of that city through the Municipal Centennial Committee was held on the 14th inst. Mr. O. F. Ruffin was called to the chair. J. T. Wilson and T. J. Corprew were elected secretaries. A series of resolutions was adopted, strongly condemning the action of the committee, and ordered to be published in the *National Republican* New York *Herald*, New York *Times* and the London *Times*. Several appropriate addresses were delivered.

How They Do Things in California.

The I. O. of O. F made a grand display. The different degrees of this Order were fully represented. Golden Gate Lodge, No. 2007, Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, was represented by over 100 members, marshalled by J. Carlisle Dennis. This lodge is composed o colored members, and is distinct from the Independent Order. They wore handsome and appropriate regalia and made a fine appearance. The Sovereign Grand Lodge of colored Masons were in this division, numbering between thirty and forty members, led by Past Grand Masters John A. Barber and A. Holland.

There were nearly twenty bands of music in the procession. In the Fifth Division, we noticed the Excelsior Band of colored musicians, led by Professor Mehden. They attracted considerable attention by their correct performance and military deportment.—*Elevator.*

Pleurisy Pains and all Asthmatic and Bronchial Affections, are soon relieved by that certain remedy for Coughs and Colds, Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

'Tis Pity, 'Tis True.

It is shameful how much the money question enters into the calculations of the colored voters. They must be paid for everything: paid for holding tickets on the day of election, paid for losing time to register, paid for time lost on the day of in going to the polls; if away, paid for going home to vote. Some of them who would be insulted at a proposal to sell their vote to the Democrats, virtually compel the Republican party to purchase their votes; what is the difference as regards the disgrace of being paid for voting? We really hope that a stop will be put to this abominable practice. Let colored men be more honorable, and less dependent, and if elected to a representative place, run their hands in their own pockets for funds needed to pay their own way, then they will have some influence. Then they can vote without having the disagreeable reminder thrown to their faces by their white associates, "I pay your way here, gave your dinner and you ought to vote the ticket I give you."—*Ex.*

The Atlantic Monthly for November is a number which cannot fail to please the readers for whom this magazine seems to be especially designed. It has a short article on President Garfield, but one of the most noble tributes to the dead President. Its thoughtfulness and grace of style indicate Mr. Howells as its author, though no name is given. Miss Lucy Larcom contributes from her own recollections an interesting article entitled "Among Lowell Mill-Girls." Sidney Howard Gay, in answer to the question "When did the Pilgrim Fathers land at Plymouth?" seems to show conclusively that the date heretofore given for that world-famous landing is incorrect. Miss Sarah Orne Jewett has one of her characteristic sketches entitled "From a mournful Villager," which will probably be reproduced in her book called "Country By-Ways." John Fiske discusses in a thorough and very interesting manner the "Theory of a Common Origin for all languages." Mrs. E. D. R. Bianciardi writes a very engaging paper on a "Florentine Family in the Fifteenth Century." Sylvesta Baxter contributes an important paper on the Forestry Work of the Tenth Census." The two serial stories, Mr. Howells's "Dr. Breen's practice," and Mr. James's "Portrait of a Lady," continue in a manner that cannot fail to be very satisfactory to their many readers. W. O. Stoddard has an interesting short story "Saved as by Fire." The remainder of the number contains reviews of new books, some excellent brief essays in the Contributor's Club, and its usual excellent brief essays in the contributors' Club, and its usual excellent comments on the books of the month. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

True,

We cannot imagine why the people of Atlanta, or any other city in the South that has street cars, can ride in the same car with Mrs. Jones (colored) and converse with her freely and pleasantly, and then just as soon as they get on a railroad car, begin to rear and pitch and raise a general disturbance.—*Defiance.*

Old Moses, a Negro living a few miles below Otho, Ala., has been engaged several months building an Ark. He claims that he has a revelation from Heaven to the effect that the world will soon be destroyed by water.—*H. Herald.*

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1881.

AGENTS.

Cochran, Ga. . . . . Richard Townsend.
Baltimore..... D. D. Dickson.
Levi Cromwell Gen'l Ag't for Phila.
Washington..... { G. B. Anderson.
" ..... { G. W. Renfro.
C. A. Lemar, Collector for Washington
New Bedford, Mass..... Wm. H. Carney.
Lawrence,..... Rev. W. H. Scott.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

Ten lines constitute an inch.
Business and special notices are 5 cents a line.
Advertisements see rates.

SUBSCRIPTION.

One year, $1.50, if paid in advance.
Six months, $1.00.
Three months, 50 cents.
Twenty-five copies one month, $4.00
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WHERE TO GET YOUR ADVOCATE

Mrs. J. A. Polkaty, 1918 M street northwest, Washington, D. C.
Wm. L. Freeman, 1906 K street northwest, Washington D. C.
D. D. Dickson, 84½ St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.

LOCAL.

—Societies and churches wishing local notices of their entertainments and other special exercises, in order to ensure the same should send complimentary tickets.

—Mrs. Cecilia Daffin died suddenly at Tenallytown on Tuesday. Funeral services at her late residence, 1423 Pierce place, yesterday, interment at Philadelphia.

—The children of Mary Society gave a very successful entertainment at St. Augustine's, Wednesday and Thursday night. The exercises consisted of singing, recitations and tableaux

—The presence in the city of Mrs. Emanuel Jones, of Philadelphia, and the Misses Latimer, of New York State, has been the occasion for not a few entertainments.

—We are glad to know that Miss Mary E. McKenney, one of our best teachers, who has been ill with the malarial fever for the past two weeks, is fast improving, and hopes to be in school on Monday.

—A co-operative meeting was held at Shiloh Church Wednesday. Speeches were made by Prof. Storum and J. W. Cromwell, and several shares were subscribed for.

—The Progressive Co-operative Association will hold its next monthly meeting Thursday evening Nov. 3, at the residence of Miss M. B. Briggs, 1633 P. street, N. W., for the election of four members of the Board of Directors.

—One of the first musical treats of the season promises to be the grandest—the grand Oratorio at Lincoln Hall on the 24th and 25th of next month. For further particulars see our issue of next week.

—Union Bethel A. M. E. Sunday School will give a concert and exhibition Thursday and Friday evenings, Nov. 10th and 11th. The little ones are under the training of Miss Annie E. Geary, who hopes to have them ready by the time named.

—Wednesday evening Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Mosby and Mrs. Irving Williams, of Denver, Col., were entertained at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Isaiah Mitchell. Besides the guests, the host and hostess, there were Mr. and Mrs. Countee, and the other members of the Countee family. A very pleasant time was spent until quite a late hour.

—Rev. Robert Johnson, pastor of the 4th Baptist Church, recently elected Chaplain of the Second Battalion District Militia, will preach his installation sermon to the Battalion to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon at 3 o'clock. The Battalion will assemble at 2 o'clock, in uniform and wearing side arms, at the armory of the Washington Cadets, and march from thence to the the church on R. street, N. W.

—Mr. John T. Layton, chorister of the choir of Union Bethel Church, is perfecting arrangements for a grand concert by his choir at the Congregational Church, Monday, Dec. 26th, for the benefit of the new church. Some of the best soloists, including Mrs. Smallwood and J. W. Cole, have kindly consented to assist. Prof. Bischoff will be the organist. A grand musical treat may be expected.

—The Capital City Guards will [illegible] first grand reception on Friday evening, Nov. 4th, at Tallmadge Hall, F., between 9th and 10th streets, N. W. Tickets, 50 cents. It is hoped that their many friends will assist them on this occasion, as they are desirous of procuring their overcoats, and they pledge themselves to give all a fine evening's enjoyment. Don't forget the date, Friday evening, Nov. 4th. Fine music will enliven the occasion.

—Queen Esther Club, of Israel C. M. E. Church, will hold a grand Festival, commencing Monday evening, Oct. 31, and continuing through the week at the church, corner first and R. streets, S. W. The following Commanderies of Knights Templar of the District of Columbia have kindly consented to contest for a very handsome and valuable Templar's sword and belt: Simon, No. 1; Henderson, No. 2; Gethsemane, No. 3; and Mount Calvary, No. 4. The polls will be open every evening, in order to give all an opportunity to vote for their favorite Commandery. The Commandery receiving the highest number of votes will be awarded the prize. There will be complimentary votes cast for the Capital City Guards and the Washington Cadets. Each vote will be free. The sword and belt will be on exhibition in the window of Willett & Rouff, on Pennsylvania Avenue, near Ninth street. The several commanderies will appear in a body on Friday evening. Fine music in attendance every evening. Admission, 5 cents. Voting, 10 cents.

In the 5th Ward the colored voters along the river scratched Col. Harlan nearly to a man. They had been informed that the Colonel had said he didn't care for their support. It is now developed that several political workers and men well known, voted and used their influence against Colonel Harlan. Among them are Mr. George Turner, of Walnut street, and Mr. Monroe, and they state as reasons that he was not a fair representative man in many things.—*Review.*

NOTICE—All arrangements for obtaining coal having been perfected, the Progressive Co-operative Association is prepared to receive orders until October 17th. The terms are 50 cents deposit on each ton ordered and the balance when the coal is delivered. The buyer has the option of ordering, in not less than one ton, at any time before April 1, 1882. The payment of one dollar secures the privileges of membership of the association. Orders will be received at the office R. C. Douglass, Dying Establishment under National Theatre. Call and ascertain the low rates of our coal.

—Gentlemen desirous of obtaining suitable lodgings on reasonable terms, in a locality convenient of access to business, can obtain the same by applying to 714 K Street N. W. Sept. 24-1m.

Cheap Coal! Cheap Coal!

The Progressive Cooperative Association affords to our people the *very* best opportunity for purchasing coal at reduced rate. Address T. J. Minton, 1311 13th street, n. w.

To Whom it May Concern.

Parties residing here, desiring to see the undersigned on any business will please call at his office 609 Louisiana ave. between 4 and 5 p. m., or at his residence, 1511 P treet, n. w., in the evening and *not*, unless specially authorized to do so, call where he is employed by the General Goverment.

J. W. Cromwell.

A 10.00 Bible Prize.

The publishers of *Rutledge's Monthly* in the prize puzzle department of their *Monthly* for November offer the following easy way for someone to make $10.00.

To the person telling us how many times the word Abraham is used in the New Testament Scriptures (not the New Revision) by Nov. 10th, 1881, we will give $10.00 in gold as a prize. The money will be forwarded to the winner November 15th, 1881. Those who try for the prize must send 20 cents with their answer, for which they will receive the December number of the *Monthly*, an excellent Magazine of 32 pages, in which will be published the name and address of the winner of the prize, with the correct answer thereto. Address, RUTLEDGE PUBLISHING COMPANY, Easton, Pa.

WANTED!

Canvassers to solicit subscriptions in South Washington for the ADVOCATE. To such a liberal percentage will be paid. Inquire at the office any afternoon between the hours of four and five.

ATTENTION ALL!

We will publish the name, secretary, place and time of meeting of every organization in this city for one year for $1.50 and send the paper besides. We will also publish the elections, installations etc. free of charge.

OUR SOCIETIES.

Communications for this column should be addressed to "SOCIETY COLUMN," PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Brief communications and inquiries for this column are invited. It is, as its name implies, devoted to the interests of different fraternities.—Ed.

BROTHERLY LOVE LODGE No. 896. J. L. Thomas, P. S. No. 106 Short st., Harrisburg, Pa. Every Monday evening Eby's Building Market st. near 8th dec25 1y

WASHINGTON, D. C. Star of the West 1369 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. D. M. Chambers P. S. 115 7th s. e.

Mount Olive Lodge No. 1333 meetings 1st and 3rd Mondays, Judson Malvin P. S. Lock Box 16, or 1711 11th street.

METROPOLITAN LODGE, No 125, K. of W. M. 1st and 3rd Mondays, 7th Street n. w., J. W Cromwell, E. A., Dr. S. L. Cook G. S. and Medical Examiner.

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Is a Positive Cure

For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

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Boarding and Lodging, by the Day, Week or Month.

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THE NEWS.

The Connecticut troops, which aided in the celebrating of the one-hundredth anniveseary of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, visited Charlestown and met with cordial reception at the hands of the military and citizens generally.

Ex-Governor Edwin D. Morgan was nominated by the President to be Secretary of the Treasury, and the nomination was almost immediately confirmed by the Senate, with but little opposition.

A vigorous circular letter by Secretary Blaine to our ministers abroad, defining American neutrality in connection with the Isthmus of Panama, was forwarded to the Senate by the President.

Three million, four hundred and seventeen thousand dollars in continued bonds were offered by the Treasury and accepted in New York.

General Francis A. Walker, superintendent of the Tenth Census, has resigned, and Colonel Seaton, his chief clerk, will probably take his place.

It is again reported that Ex-Senator Howe will be made attorney-general, and General James Longstreet, secretary of the navy.

The report of the committee which recently investigated the office of the custodian of the treasury was presented to the Senate. It shows gross irregularities under Custodian Pitney, but fails to prove that Secretary Sherman was either personally or officially cognizant of them.

Secretary Blaine and the German and French guests visited the naval academy at Annapolis, where they received marked attention, and in the evening were banqueted at Wormley's, in Washington.

Mr. Mortan drove the first rivet in the statue of Liberty which is being constructed in Paris, and which is to be erected in New York harbor.

The Alliance was at Hammerfast Norway, on September 13, securing a fresh supply of coal and provision. No trace of the Jeannette had been found.

The firm of Washington Butcher's Sons, of Philadelphia, have prepared a statement of their assets and liabilities which they have submitted to several of their largest creditors, and offer to pay 40 cents on the dollar of their indebtedness. Among the creditors who have agreed to this adjustment of hteir claims are the Girald Bank, the First National Bank and the Philadelphia Bank.

The grand historical tableux and torchlight procession got up by the German citizens of Richmond was the grandest affair ever witnessed in that city.

The strike of the 400 girls employed as strippers at P. Lorillard & Co.'s tobacco works, Jersey City, came to an end by the girls returning to work and taking their old places.

The citizens of Charleston, S. C., devoted themselves to entertaining the Connecticut troops. A review was held, and Governors Hagood and Bgielow and others made speeches.

The long-pending railway passenger rate war is ended. The Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio lines have agreed upon increased through passenger rates.

For some time past the Pennsylvania Railroad has been robbed of numerous pieces ot baggage checked to go over the road. In Jersey City a detective arrested John Aiguyer, a baggageman employed by the company, whom he caught in the act of taking away a small trunk.

A brutal prize fight occured recently in New Jersey at which seventy-nine rounds were fought.

A well-laid plan to rob the Erie railroad pay car was thwarted by the vigilance of the officers. The telegraph line was taken possession of by the robbers, but by throwing out the circuit except one connection, the officers intercepted the dispatch intended for the robbers.

An attempt was made by three men to rob the Chicago express train on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, but by the determined act of the conductor the robbery was prevented.

In response to a test alarm given for the benefit of the German visitors at Baltimore, the salvage corps wagon was upset while running at full speed, injuring Captain Shaw and Lieutenant Kettlewell, both supposed fatally.

A fire at Aurora, Ind., in the drying room of the Crescent Brewing Company's brewery, destroying the building and two hundred thousand kegs of beer. The insurance on the building and machinery is $55,000. The total loss is estimated at $175,000.

A memorial service in honor of the late President Garfield will be held in Berlin.

Mrs. Walker Batts, at Smithville, Ga., has been shot by her husband, the fact taking effect in her head. Both claim that it was accidental, but the servant gives a different version.

The Missouri Immigration Society is prepared and is sending out a pamphlet claiming to give an accurate description of every county in the State. Here is an example which Southern immigration societies might imitate with profit.

Ex-Governor Morgan has declined the Secretaryship of the Treasury, after confirmation by the Senate.

Guiteau's counsel asked a continuance of his trial for two weeks.

The large stationery establishment of Wm. F. Murphy's Sons, 509 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, was damaged by fire. The loss is estimated at $80,000; fully insured.

The storehouse of Whitehead & Co., and the railroad depot at Taylorsville, Ga., were burned.

The Church Congress of the Protestant Episcopal Church are holding its seventh annual session in Providence, R. I., there being a large gathering of prominent clergymen and laymen. An address was delivered by Bishop S. S. Harris, of Michigan.

About one hundred horses in the stables of the Tenth and Eleventh Streets Railway Company, Philadelphia, Pa., are suffering from the disease known as "pinkeye."

The eleventh annual convention of the American Wemen's Suffrage Society met in the Grand Opera House, at Louisville, Ky.

The Connecticut Civil Service Reform Associatton was organized in New Haven at a meeting at which ex-Governor Hubbard, of Hartford, presided. Speeches were made by ex-Governors Andrews and Hubbard and Hon. David A. Wells.

Chief Justice W. W. Boynton, of the Supreme Court of Ohio, resigned. His successor will probably be Nicholas Longworth, who was elected to succeed him in February.

Mrs. R. B. Wheeler, wife of the Pima agent, in Arizona, and several others ladies, have arrived at Casa Grande and report that the Pimas are threatening the agency.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has sold his interest and resigned the editorial chair of the *Christian Union*. Mr. Lyman Abbott will succeed him,

That the President is inclined to let the question of organizing his Cabinet go over to the next regular session of Congress, with, perhaps, the single exception of the Attorney General, until next December. Assistant Secretary French received from President Arthur an appointment as acting secretary of the treasury. The appointment dates from October 26th, and, according to law, can be held by Judge French for ten days, unless a secretary should be appointed in the meantime.

First Assistant Postmaster General Tyner tendered his resignation, and it has been accepted by the President.

There is a deficiency in the Yorktown celebration fund of $10,000 or $12,000.

Gen. Kilpatrick, the American minister to Chili, is seriously ill at Valparaiso. At last accounts his case was considered almost hopeless.

The temperature on Mount Washington is reported three degrees below zero.

W. Pinkney Whyte was elected mayor of Baltimore. Judge Bartol was re-elected to the Supreme Court.

In the Superior Court, New Haven, Conn., Blanche Douglass was arraigned, charged with the murder of Jennie Cramer, by inducing her to take a dose of arsenic, thereby causing death.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Land League has been proclaimed an illegal organization, and orders have been given to disperse their meetings wherever held. Archbishop Croke, of Cashell, strongly protests against the Land League manifesto. Michael Power, a member of the Tralee (County Kerry) branch of the Land League, has been arrested, as has also Mr. Godsell, a publican. The Land Court opened at Dublin, Lord O'Hagan presiding. He said the commissioners would do their best to make the Land act a success.—The $50,000 given by the late George Peabody in 1862 a as fund to build lodging-houses for the poor of London now amounts to $720,000.—Lorillard's Passaic won the Cambridgeshire trial plate at the Sundown Park Club autumn meeting yesterday.—The *Republique Francaise* says Frenchmen have a share of the victory of Yorktown and Liberty.

Unrest continues in Ireland. The Land League offices in Dublin were all closed. Orders have been given to suppress all public meetings on Sunday. Dr. Kenny has refused to visit the suspects in the presence of a warden, and they refuse to employ any one else.

The meeting in Trafalgar Square, London, to express indignation at Mr. Parnell's arrest, was slimly attended. Mr. Hayden, editor of the Roscommon *Messenger*, was arrested on Oct. 22. An indignation meeting was held in Hyde Park, when the usual violent speeches were made. Mr. Maloney, a large tenant farmer near Ennis, Ireland, was fatally shot on Oct. 22, Notwithstanding the government's prohibition, a large public meeting was held near Coachford, Ireland, when a "no rent" resolution was adopted. The Land League held a secret meeting at Cork. The French Radicals held a meeting in Paris demanding a searching investigation into the war in Tunis.

Several more arrests of the land agitators were made in Ireland. Mr. Parnell says he thinks the farmers to a great extent will adopt the "no rent" manifesto. He says if the tenants stand firm they will bring the government and the landlords to their views within a year.

Mr. J. R. Keene's three-year-old bay colt Foxhall won the Cambridgeshire stake at the Newmarket Houghton meeting. Several more arrests under the Coercion act were made in Ireland yesterday. A priest near Claremorris evaded police interference by holding a Land League meeting in his chepal. A meeting at Boyle, Ireland, called bythe Catholic clergy, resolved to discontinue connection with the Land League and pay rents. The chief detective of London confirms the report that there was a plot to assassinate Mr. Foster, Chief Secretary of Ireland.

Baron James Rothschild is dead.

Sir William Harcourt, speaking at Glasgow, after receiving the freedom of the city, said that both the late and the present government were reluctant to proceed at an early stage against the Land League, because it was not desirable to suppress what pretended to be a constitutional agitation, especially if connected with a real grievance; but when such an agitation avowed illegal ends no government would fail to be supported in any and all measures it might take for the safety of society. The task, he said, was difficult and painful, but the government having set its hands to the plow, they might rely upon its not turning back.—A number of cartridges were found in some cotton bales in Liverpool. They were discovered before the cotton was put into the beating machinery. The discovery caused considerable excitement.—Two of the Turkish Circassians who robbed and maltreated Mr. Pierce, the American missionary, have been tried at Constantinople and sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

HUMOROUS.

The cry of Egypt: I wan't my mummy.

If wit is badinage, what must it be in youth?

Woman was made after man, but the men have been after the women ever since.

"Who says it is unhealthy to sleep in feathers? Look at the spring chicken, and see how tough he is."

"Why don't you have some stile about you?" said the man who had looked along a mile of barbed fence for an entrance.

A young man feels that he has not lived in vain when he finds his picture exhibited in the showcase of a photograph gallery.

Experience teaches many things. Prominent among which, to a man, it is safer to run your chances with a balky mule than dictate to a woman on wash day.

We know a girl who will retain possession of a croquet mallet for hours in the hot sun and not complain. But just ask her to hold on to the wooden end of a broom for a few minutes and she'll faint away."

A Maryland ox tried to toss a baby carriage and broke his neck. Anybody who has ever found one of the things at the head of the stairs in a dark hallway, late at night will believe this, and consider the ox a fool for tackling it.

The man who tried to explain away his chicken stealing experience by saying he was a member of the Humane Society, and felt it his duty to thin out the overcrowded hen coops for the sake of giving them ventilation, had his board paid for ninety days by an appreciative community; nobody's talents need go to seed in this country.

Paris Crime.

The other night two young clerks were playing billiards in a cafe of Boulevard St. Germain, and talked freely of their concerns without heeding a man who seemed asleep at an adjoining table. One of them said to the other:

"I have just inherited $400."

"Oh! then we are going to have a jolly time of it."

"No, no! I will not touch one cent of that money. It is still in my lodgings, safely hid in a chest of drawers under my shirts. To-morrow Iam going to carry it to the stock broker and buy threes."

A few minutes afterward the sleeping man woke, rose, took his hat and went out. An hour afterwards the clerks paid for what they had taken, took their hats—one of them, he who had inherited $400, found that his hat had been taken, probably by the sleeper, and another left in its place. As the hat left was just as good as the hat taken, and as the former fitted him quite as well, he bore the exchange philosophically and jogged home. He had no sooner entered his lodgings than he saw they had been entered with false keys, his chest of drawers broken open and his $400 stolen. He did not sleep that night. The hat left him did not altogether suit him, so he went to his hatter to change it. His hatter told him that the evening before a man had come to the shop and had said that he had inadvertently taken a gentleman's hat, and seeing the latter's name inside, he had called, thinking the hatter might be able to give him the owner's name and address that he might restore the hat accidentally taken. The hatter gave the name and address. The burglar secured $400 by the information given. The burglar's hat was left with the hatter, and a new hat selected. After the clerk left the hatter took out the lining of the burglar's hat and to his surprise found under it a letter, bearing an address. He read it, and found it was from a burglar, promising aid in a contemplated burglary which had been planned by the person to whom the letter was addressed. The hatter took the letter to the police and told what had occurred. Before sunset both burglars were arrested.

The Reindeer.

The reindeer, which in one way or another manages to be almost the entire support of the Lapps who have herds, is a large, heavy animal, with remarkable independence of character. He will not accept shelter under cover, no matter how inclement the weather may be. Neither will he eat any food that is offered him; he prefers to seek his own sustenance, which consists principally of a peculiar moss, and as this grows very slowly, requiring about seven years in which to reach maturity, the Lapp must shift his home from time to time to meet the necessities of his herd. In midwinter the moss may be covered by several feet of snow, but the deer digs a hole with his feet, and disappears from the surface, burrowing his way through the snow as he follows his nose from one tuft of moss to another. The flesh of the reindeer is quite palatable and nutritious, his skin makes very warm garments as well as durable harness, and cheese made of reindeer milk is veey rich, although the quantity of milk yielded per day seems scarcely worth the taking, as it amounts to a mere teacupful.—*Harper's Magazine.*

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Write it on your heart that every day is the best day in the year.

The essence of friendship is entireness, a total magnamimity and trust.

Truth is too simple for us; we do not like those who unmark our illusions.

Souls are not saved in bundles. The Spirit asks of every man, how is it with thee?

A real happiness can exist in that heart discontented with itself, and which seeks to make others so.

You may safely commit the child's clothes to the servant, but the rest of the little one you had better take care of yourself.

Pleasure is very seldom found where it is sought. Our brightest blazes of gladness are commonly kindled by unexpected sparks.

Thousands of families have had occasion to try the never failing qualities of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, and they all unite in the praise of this wonderful perscription.

Sound travels at the rate of 1,142 feet per second in the air, 4 690 in the water, 11,000 in cast iron, 17,000 in steel and 18,000 in glass.

The Louisville *Commercial* cites the case of Capt. Chas. N. Corri, of that city, who was cured by St. Jacobs Oil, after suffering for years with rheumatism.—*York (Neb,) Republican.*

Baked, coarse, bread, called horse-bread, was common food for horses in the time of James I. instead of grain.

The Philadelphia *Easy Hour* mentions Mr. J. A. Walton of 1245 N. Twelfth street, that city, as an enthusiastic indorser of St. Jacobs Oil for the relief and cure of diseases of horses.

Marggraf, an eminent Prussian chemist, first drew the attention of the public to beet root sugar in 1747.

VEGETINE does not deceive invalids into false hopes by purging and creating a ficticious appetite, but assists nature in clearing and purifying the whole system, leading the patient gradually to perfect health.

About 1,000 caves in India are said to be of architectural importance.

INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, nervous prostration and all forms of general debility relieved by taking MENSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It contains blood-making, force-generating and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints, Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York.

Bed-Bugs, Roaches,

rats, cats, mice, ants, flies, insects, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c., druggists.

RESCUED FROM DEATH.

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: In the fall of 1876, I was taken with BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS, followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as half a dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I got a bottle, when to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past. I write this hoping every one afflicted with Diseased Lungs will take DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM, and be convinced that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. I can positively say it has done more good than all the other medicine I have taken since my sickness.

English folk-lore says that if bees see a frog near they will not swarm.

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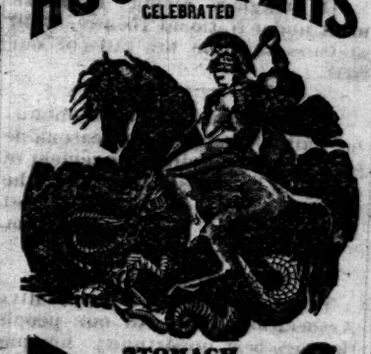

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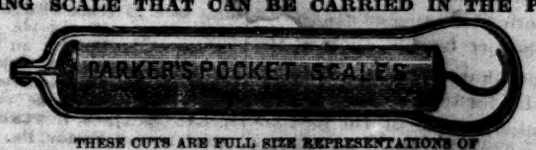

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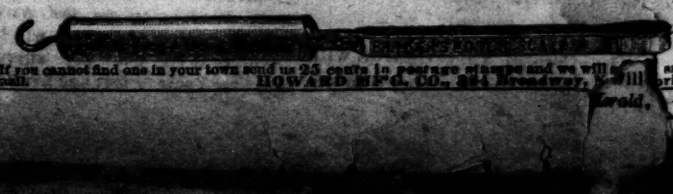

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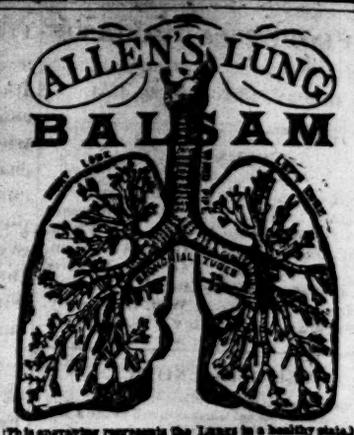

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